

# THE LINCOLN COUNTY HERALD.

VOL. 1.

TROY, LINCOLN COUNTY, MO., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1866.

NO 30.

## THE LINCOLN COUNTY HERALD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY  
**EDMUND J. ELLIS.**

TERMS, \$2 a year in advance.

### Rates of Advertising.

One square, 10 lines or less one insertion, \$1.50  
Each additional insertion, .75  
Administrators' Notices, .50  
Final Settlement Notices, .50  
Breach Notices (of a single stray), .50  
Each additional stray in same notice, .50  
A liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

All legal advertisements must be paid for in advance and are not to be published until the full amount is received.

Transient advertisements must be accompanied with the cash.

Advertisements not marked or numbered will be inserted till otherwise ordered and charged for at the above rates.

Professional cards of ten lines or less, will be inserted one year for \$10.

Marriages, Deaths, Funeral and Church notices will be published free.

All communications of a personal nature must be published under the writer's name.

### Newspaper Postage.

The postage on Weekly Newspapers to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months) five cents.

Weekly newspapers, (one copy only) sent by the publishers, to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free. There are instances in which subscribers who reside within the county receive their mail matter at post offices beyond the county limits. Such persons are entitled to receive the paper free of postage. But subscribers who live out of the county, and receive their mail matter at a post office within it, must pay postage.

### Regular Terms of the Courts of Lincoln County.

COUNTY COURT.—Second Monday in February, May, August and November.  
CIRCUIT COURT.—Third Monday in March and September.

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Called State Senator.—John E. Henderson, of Pike County.  
United States House of Representatives.—Geo. W. Anderson, of Pike County.  
State Senator.—E. B. "Sam".  
Representative.—J. Winston Sifton.  
Judge of Circuit Court.—J. T. C. Fagg, Pike.  
Circuit Attorney.—H. P. Johnson.  
Chief of Circuit Court and Recorder.—A. H. Martin.  
Judge of County Court.—M. L. Lovell, President; Geo. T. Ingram, and James Wilson.  
Clerk of County Court and School Commission.—F. C. Calk.  
Sheriff and Collector of Revenue.—J. B. Knox.  
County Treasurer.—W. C. Wood.  
Public Administrator.—B. H. Hudson.  
County Assessor.—D. B. Statley.  
Local Claims Agent.—J. M. McMillan.  
U. S. Collector 4th District.—A. H. Martin.

### MRS. DAVIS' BOARDING HOUSE.

No. 47 South Fourth Street,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Transient, Weekly and Day Boarding, accommodated on reasonable terms.

### JOE ALLEN, Attorney at Law.

AND AUCTIONEER.  
Truxton, Lincoln County, Mo.

Will practice in all the Courts of the third Judicial Circuit. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.  
Dec. 12, 1865. nl

### JAMES M. McLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND  
MILITARY CLAIM AGENT,  
TROY, Lincoln County, Mo.

Office in the Court House.  
Dec. 12, 1865. nl

### F. T. WILLIAMS,

Attorney at Law,  
AND  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Truxton, Lincoln County,  
MISSOURI.

December 12, 1865. nl 1y

### HENRY QUIGLEY,

Attorney at Law,  
TROY, MO.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery and Pike.  
(May 18, 1866)

### WILLIAM PORTER

Attorney at Law,  
TROY, LINCOLN COUNTY, MO.

Office in the Court House.  
December 12, 1865. nl

### JAMES A. WARD,

Physician & Surgeon.  
Office one hour North of Hart and Stuart's,  
TROY, MO.

December 12, 1865. nl

W. P. GIBBS, Saint  
R. G. ROSS, Charles

W. B. FIELD, St. Louis  
J. M. FIELD, New York

**GIBBS, FIELD & ROSS,**

St. Charles, Mo.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SAT-**

**INETS, TWEEDS,**

**FLANNELS, LINSEYS,**

**Jeans Blankets,**

**And Yarns.**

**500,000 Lbs. Wool**

**WANTED!**

For which cash will be paid, or our manufactured goods exchanged.

**GIBBS, FIELD & ROSS,**

may 4, 1866. 6m

**ST. CHARLES**

**WOOLEN FACTORY.**

Corner Main & Chaney Streets

**ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI.**

**PAUL WALTON & Co.,**

Proprietors.

At all times prepared to fill orders for

**6-1 FULL DRESS CLOTHS,**

**6-1 MEXICO CLOTHS,**

**PLAID LINSEYS,**

**WHITE LINSEYS,**

**FLANNELS,**

**JEANS** (of all colors)

**CARPETS, FIGURED COVERLETS**

**All Wool Blankets,**

**Stocking Yarns, Etc.**

To all of which we invite the attention of our customers, and guarantee the highest market price for work.

may 4, 1866. 6m

**JONATHAN PEIRCE,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**WOODEN PUMPS,**

**LOUISIANA, MO.**

We are making the Louisiana Pump, with its

to be had elsewhere. Long standing for quality.

The Louisiana Pump, sprang, for the first time, in

case patterns. Also, the Pennsylvania Pump,

and a large number of others, all of which we

**SELL AS LOW FOR CASH**

as the market will bear, and in some cases at a

discount. A liberal discount on large orders.

Persons ordering cash will be paid for their

order in cash, or in this city, or through my

collecting agent, William Johnson, the only au-

thorized collecting agent in the State to take or

draw. All orders promptly filled.

**JONATHAN PEIRCE,**

may 18, 1866. 6m (Local time mo.)

**JULIUS A. HENNING**

No. 16 Market Street, South West corner of 2d,

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**

**Bookbinder, Job Printer,**

**and**

**BLANK BOOK MAKER.**

Printing Jobs and Binding done on liberal terms.

February 9 1866. n1y

**A. J. KERSHAW,**

**Brass Founder and Pump**

**MAKER, 82 North 3rd Street,**

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Near Post Office.

Brass Work of all descriptions for Breweries and

Distillers.

Drums, Wood and Iron Pumps of all sizes, prices

also, Iron, Wood and Lead pipe.

June 1, 1866. n23 7m

**J. M. Crawford**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**Books, Stationery, Cheap Publica-**

**tions, Newspapers & Magazines,**

No. 51 N. 4th street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Particular attention paid to filling all orders

for the Country trade.

Publisher of Fiske's National and Township

map of Missouri. Also, a digest of Missouri Re-

ports and Whittaker's Missouri Form Book.

June 8, 1866. n1 7m

**Competition Defied.**

No humber, no nonsense. Facts are stubborn

things—but this is a fact beyond dispute that the

best and cheapest place to purchase your clothing

is at the St. Charles Clothing Bazaar.

A. L. KINGSBURY,

Main street opposite Kings Mill.

Constantly on a fashionable assortment of

Men and Boys Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats

Cape, &c. Greater inducements offered than at

any other house in St. Louis in his line.

Come and convince yourself.

June 1, 1866. n23 p3m

**\$1,500 PER YEAR!** We want agents

everywhere to sell our famous

220 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under

and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above

salary or large commission paid. The only ma-

chine sold in the United States for less than \$40,

which are fully warranted by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson

Grange & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bushnell.

All other cheap machines are inferior and the

seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprison-

ment. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address or

call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddford, Maine, or

Chicago, Illinois.

225-1y

**300 A MONTH!** Agents wanted for

the entire new article, just out. Address O. T.

GARREY, City Building, Biddford, Me.

## The Next Congressional Elections—

A Political Deluge in Prospect.

[From the New York Herald.]

The importance of the next Congressional elections cannot be over-estimated. The republican party, originating under specious pretences of reform, has violated its pledges in the most outrageous manner, and has wholly forfeited the confidence of the people. The old democratic party, now disbanded by an official manifesto from its Congressional representatives, was so imbecile and corrupt that nobody could regret to see it superseded by the republican organization; but in every respect the change has been for the worse, with the single exception of the fact that the republican politicians were shrewd enough to adapt themselves to the loyal sentiment of the North during the recent rebellion. While the war lasted the people were fully engrossed with its incidents and its necessities, and the enormities practiced by the republicans almost escaped attention. Congressmen robbed the public treasury and aided corrupt contractors in their exertions; but when the elections came round the people voted for these dishonest representatives because they were thought to be more loyal to the Union than those democrats who declared our rights and triumphed war a failure. Thus it happened that at the last Congressional elections we had only the war issue. All the candidates professed in the warmest attachment and devotion to the administration. No political or financial question was involved in the canvass. The people, therefore, had practically no choice but to give their votes to the Union candidates and against the peace-tainted, short-sighted democracy.

Now that the war is over, however, that one vital, absorbing issue has passed away. There are no copperheads and no war men any more. Consequently at the next elections new issues will be developed, and a new party must be formed to meet these issues. The old democratic party is dead.—The republican party only waits for the popular verdict to be also annihilated.—As represented by the radicals in the present Congress its present policy is a complete contradiction of its platforms and pledges. Started as a Union party, it has now become the party of disunion. Originally opposed to slavery, it now attempts to impose Northern slave drivers upon the negroes, who were freed, not by proclamations or politicians, but by the armies of General Grant. More than this, it maintains that anomalous institution, the Freedmen's Bureau, for the benefit of agents and officials at a vast expense to the Government, and combines at elections with the republicans, to elect men who will support the Southern slave owners. Promising financial reforms and an economical administration of the Government, it is more corrupt than any other party that ever gained power. Where democratic politicians stole thousands of dollars, the republicans have stolen millions. Under their gross mismanagement during the war, five dollars were wasted for every dollar necessarily expended. The people could have endured this with patience, however, for no price is too great to pay for the Union. But not only does the public plundering continue, now that the war is over, but the Union, for which we have paid so dearly in blood and treasure, is not restored. On the contrary, the President, whom the republicans elected, and whom the republican Congressmen vowed before the people to sustain, is now denounced as a traitor, and persecuted with the utmost malignity, for persisting in the work of restoration and for vetoing the Congressional jobs. During the present session alone Congress has engaged in transparent swindling amounting to over two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The infamous Freedmen's Bureau bill, which the President vetoed, would have disposed of fifty millions, and another bill of the same character, appropriating six millions, is now presented. Ben Wade's Montana job, also vetoed, gave twenty-five millions to a party of grasping speculators. The national bank are presented with a bonus of thirty millions, drawn from the pockets of the laboring men. Jay Cooke's consolidation scheme involved a job of forty millions. Twenty millions are to be bestowed upon the contractors for building Mississippi levees, if the urgent appeals of the radical organs are heeded. Jobs in regard to Mexico, footing up from twenty to fifty millions, are already proposed—one of them by Mr. Thad. Stevens himself.—The internal revenue bill, just passed, is crowded with private jobs. The Tariff bill, now under debate, takes from thirty to forty millions from poor laboring men, to make manufacturers more wealthy.—Some of its provisions are obviously intended to increase the prices of stocks of goods on hand, and others are openly acknowledged to be designed for political effect in Pennsylvania. Such corruption is unparalleled, and will be followed by an unprecedented revolution in politics.

We have given the indictment against the republican party somewhat in detail; but the issues of the next election may be generally expressed in two phrases; the reconstruction of the Union and financial reform. A party that excludes

eleven States from the Union when we have sacrificed so much to bring them back into the Union; that legislates for monopolies and against the working classes; that augments the taxes and spends the revenue in jobs, and that increases the tariff in the face of an income of six hundred and twenty millions of dollars, cannot retain power in this country.—Conservative republicans oppose it for its disunionism; the Democrats denounce it for its corruption, and even such ultraists as Wendell Phillips indignantly repudiate it, because it is turning its pseudo philanthropy to the basest partizan and pecuniary aggrandizement. The death of the Democratic party has removed the only chance of life which the Republican party possessed. Much as the people distrust the radicals, it is impossible to deny that they had learned to distrust the Democrats still more. The new National Union party which is to be organized at Philadelphia in August will absorb the Democratic rank and file, but will not inherit any of the Democratic unpopularity. Besides this, it will be strengthened by all that is good in the Republican organization and by the Union element from the Southern States.—If properly conducted, it will sweep over the land like a deluge at the Congressional elections, drowning out all that are vile and persevering the administration and its adherents in the conservative ark. We anticipate a popular uprising equal to that which followed the attack upon Fort Sumter, and far exceeding that political revolution which swamped the corruptionists in the Harrison campaign.

**Bitten by a Dog—The Wonderful Mad Stone.**  
From the Attica Ledger.  
One night the latter part of last week as Dr. W. L. Leyman, of this place, was making a professional call at the house of a Mr. Holmes, in Warren County, he was attacked by two dogs belonging to the place, and while endeavoring to defend himself fell, when one of the dogs bit him severely on the right arm. On the Doctor's arriving at home in this condition, his family became uneasy, and thinking perhaps the dog that bit him was rabid, urged him to go to Terre Haute and apply the "mad stone" in the possession of Mrs. Taylor of that place. The Doctor had no fears whatever, and had always regarded this stone as a lun-bug, but finally consented to go to satisfy his family. On his arrival at Terre Haute he proceeded to the house of Mrs. Taylor and had the application of the same made. The lady informed him that it was a mad stone, and that she had used it on a man who had been bitten by a rabid dog. After three hours of faithful application it failed to take hold, and Mrs. Taylor announced, as the Doctor had thought from the first, and as all the circumstances indicated, that he was not bitten by a rabid dog. While there, however, the Doctor witnessed an operation of the "mad stone," and planned such facts regarding it from reliable citizens of Terre Haute, as to dissipate the skepticism which he conceived he had always held regarding the efficacy of this stone as an antidote for hydrophobia. He met at Mrs. Taylor's a man from Illinois, who had been bitten by a mad calf, and to whom the stone adhered for thirteen hours, drawing from the wounded part a greenish colored matter, which it failed to extract from the Doctor's arm. When the stone became filled with this fluid it was soaked in warm water for a time, when it would adhere again and absorb with original force.

Dr. Leyman also conversed with a gentleman in Indianapolis who had been bitten by an unmistakably rabid dog, and used this stone with success. Mrs. Taylor, who is an old resident of Terre Haute, and known by the citizens of that place as a lady of worth and good standing, states that the stone has been used in a thousand cases, and has never failed.—She further says it was once applied to a man who had already gone mad from the effects of a bite, and while the fit was on him. He was entirely cured.

Of the history of this stone we are not fully informed. It has been in the Taylor families for eighty years past, and the account of its cures are familiar to most of our readers. The stone is white, smooth and hard, is about two inches in length, half or three-quarters of an inch in thickness. It is porous, the pores being star-shaped and running across the stone in lines of perfect regularity. The operation with it is performed by scarifying the flesh near the bite, and laying the stone on. It never absorbs matter from the wounded part unless the bite be that of a rabid animal. In the process of absorption, the matter frequently passes entirely through the stone.

We are indebted for these facts to Dr. Leyman, who is well known as a physician of many years' practice, and a gentleman of unquestioned veracity. The Doctor very truly says that the stories about this stone seem incredible, but facts are stubborn things and he is no longer among the skeptics.

"Did you ever see an elephant's skin?" asked the master of an infant school.—"I have!" shouted a six-year old at the foot of the class. "Where?" inquired the teacher, amused by his earnestness. "On the elephant!" was the reply.

Mrs. Jenkins complained in the evening that the turkey she had eaten at Thanksgiving did not set well. "Probably," said Jenkins, "it was not a hen turkey." He got a glass of water in his face.

A Cincinnati negro lately sued a Judge of election for refusing his vote, claiming \$10,000 damage. The jury gave him one cent.

A lady fixed the following letters in the bottom of a flour barrel, and asked her husband to read them: "O-I-C-U. R-M-T."

A hog weighing 1,120 pounds, was lately exhibited at Belleville, Illinois. He was seven feet long, four foot high, and seven feet, five inches in girth. It was sold at eight cents per pound, making \$89.60 for single hog. It was the Chester White breed.

A Cincinnati negro lately sued a Judge of election for refusing his vote, claiming \$10,000 damage. The jury gave him one cent.

## The Printer and the Press.

THE Printer! How I love them!

For what you'd hardly guess!

Love them for patient, honest, toil,

Their fellow men to bless.

They falter not, though oftentimes,

These poor men go unpaid;

And every line the sheet contains,

Is sent without our aid.

How ignorant we all should be,

Without them and the press,

To furnish for our famished minds,

A "Literary Mess."

The printer, and the press,

God bless them, day by day,

For every high and noble thought

They shed around our way.

May wreaths of heavenly love entwine

The Press Inventor's soul,

While knowledge spreads from clime to clime

And truth from pole to pole. [Chorus.]

**LET IT PASS.**

Be not too swift to take offence;

Let it pass;

Anger is a foe to sense;

Let it pass;

Brood not darkly o'er a wrong

Which will disappear ere long;

Rather sing the cheery song—

Let it pass!

Let it pass!

Strife corrodes the purest mind,

Let it pass!

As the unregarded wind,

Let it pass!

Any vulgar souls that live

May condemn without reprieve;

'Tis the noble who forgive.

Let it pass!

Let it pass!

Echo not an angry word;

Let it pass!

Think how often you have erred;

Let it pass!

Since our day must pass away

Like the dew drops on the spray,

Wherefore should our sorrows stay?

Let them pass!

Let them pass!

If for good you've taken ill,

Let it pass!

Oh! be kind and gentle still;

Let it pass!

Time at last makes all things straight;

Let us not resent but wait,

And our triumph shall be great;

Let it pass!

Let it pass!

Lay these homely words to heart!

Let it pass